

1. The first step is to identify the variables that are most likely to influence the outcome. In this case, the variables are the number of hours worked, the number of hours of training, and the number of hours of experience.

2. The second step is to estimate the effect of each variable on the outcome. This is done by running a regression analysis. The results of the regression analysis are shown in the following table:

Variable	Effect on Outcome
Number of hours worked	0.001
Number of hours of training	0.002
Number of hours of experience	0.003

3. The third step is to interpret the results of the regression analysis. The results show that the number of hours worked, the number of hours of training, and the number of hours of experience all have a positive effect on the outcome. The effect of the number of hours of experience is the largest, followed by the number of hours of training, and then the number of hours worked.

4. The fourth step is to use the results of the regression analysis to make predictions. For example, if a person works 100 hours, has 20 hours of training, and has 30 hours of experience, the predicted outcome is 0.001(100) + 0.002(20) + 0.003(30) = 0.001(100) + 0.0004 + 0.0009 = 0.0014.

5. The fifth step is to evaluate the accuracy of the predictions. This is done by comparing the predicted outcomes to the actual outcomes. The results of the evaluation are shown in the following table:

Variable	Predicted Outcome	Actual Outcome
Number of hours worked	0.001	0.001
Number of hours of training	0.002	0.002
Number of hours of experience	0.003	0.003

6. The sixth step is to use the results of the evaluation to make improvements. For example, if the predicted outcomes are consistently higher than the actual outcomes, the model may need to be adjusted to better fit the data.

7. The seventh step is to repeat the process. This is done by running the regression analysis again, using the improved model. The results of the improved model are shown in the following table:

Variable	Effect on Outcome
Number of hours worked	0.001
Number of hours of training	0.002
Number of hours of experience	0.003

8. The eighth step is to use the results of the improved model to make predictions. For example, if a person works 100 hours, has 20 hours of training, and has 30 hours of experience, the predicted outcome is 0.001(100) + 0.002(20) + 0.003(30) = 0.001(100) + 0.0004 + 0.0009 = 0.0014.

9. The ninth step is to evaluate the accuracy of the predictions. This is done by comparing the predicted outcomes to the actual outcomes. The results of the evaluation are shown in the following table:

Variable	Predicted Outcome	Actual Outcome
Number of hours worked	0.001	0.001
Number of hours of training	0.002	0.002
Number of hours of experience	0.003	0.003

10. The tenth step is to use the results of the evaluation to make improvements. For example, if the predicted outcomes are consistently higher than the actual outcomes, the model may need to be adjusted to better fit the data.

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Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

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